

Cudworth
Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1937.

Barnsley :

E. CHEESMAN LTD., PRINTERS, 3 MARKET HILL

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ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1937.

Hutton Lea,
Stepney Road,
Scarborough,
June, 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Cudworth Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I have the honour to submit my 37th and last Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances—the Sanitary Administration and the Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1937. Again, as in the last few years—it will be an “Ordinary Report” and not a “Survey Report.”

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of C.U.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745.564 Acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,502

(I consider this is quite 1,000 below).

So give my returns on 9,460 estimated population :—

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937)	.....	.....	2,164
Rateable Value	.....	.....	£29,110
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.....	.....	£109 16s. 8d.

The chief local industry is “Coal Mining.” Since the war the number of Railwaymen appear to get less each year—this no doubt is due, to a large extent, road traffic by buses and cars, being so available—good service well linked up and slightly cheaper—of which the public take full advantage.

The Colliceries worked more regularly during the latter part of the year—thereby somewhat diminishing the number of unemployed miners.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year.

Live Births—			Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	.....	.....	184	85	99
Illegitimate	.....	.....	6	5	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			190	90	100
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 20.09

There were eleven births more than in 1936.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales 14.9

Still Births—			Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	.....	.....	8	6	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	—	—	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			8	6	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) 20.93

Deaths:—			Total.	Males.	Females.
(4 more than in 1936)	.....	.....	98	54	44

Of the 98 deaths 33 died in Institutions).

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 10.35

That is 00.42 above 1936.

The Death Rate for England and Wales .. 12.4

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions	33.67
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There was one death from Puerperal Causes.

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age—					
All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.89

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	57.89
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	16
„ Measles (all ages)	.....	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	Nil

Causes of Death—				Males.	Females.
All Ages	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Other Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Cancer	.....	.....	.....	14	2
Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	9	12
Other Circulatory Diseases	.....	.....	.....	2	—
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Appendicitis (dangerous)	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Other Liver Diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Other Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Congenital Debility and Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Senility	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Other Violence	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Other Defined Diseases	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Septic Ulcer	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Totals				54	44

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year old—				Males.	Females.
Total	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age
per 1,000 births 57.89
(20.31 less than in 1936).

The causes of death were as follows:—

Convulsions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Congenital Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pemphigus and Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Athelectasis Pulmonum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Marasmus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total						11

Three less than in 1936 (and in 1936 it was three less than in 1935). A very satisfactory and most pleasing record!

Three of these died when a day old (two being twins)—one at two days—one at seven days—one at three weeks—two at a month—one at two months—one at four months and one at seven months. By this you will observe that eight of these infants died during the first month of life.

Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales 58.0

Comparative Table showing Births and Deaths registered in the Cudworth Urban District 1927 to 1937 inclusive.

Year	BIRTHS			DEATHS		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1927...	113	102	215	43	42	85
1928...	142	109	251	50	42	92
1929...	101	100	201	85	54	139
1930...	106	103	209	38	47	85
1931..	100	98	198	64	45	109
1932..	108	91	199	51	44	95
1933...	109	89	198	61	46	107
1934...	117	91	208	50	45	95
1935...	94	87	181	36	59	95
1936...	93	86	179	55	59	94
1937...	90	100	190	54	44	98
Total	1173	1056	2229	587	507	1094

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA.

(i) Public Health Officers of the Authority.

- (a) Medical.—Myself as part-time Medical Officer of Health Medical Officer in charge of the Child Welfare Centre, and District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator under the Poor Law Acts.
- (b) Mr. Maurice Bennett, who gives his whole time to the Council, combining the duties of Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, and Housing Inspector and Dairies Inspector.
- (c) Mr. J. A. Haigh, Surveyor and Engineer.
- (d) Veterinary advice is sought when required.

(ii).

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

There was no change in the arrangements for the examination or analysis of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk, and foodstuffs.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations are made when required, free of charge, at the County Council Laboratories at the County Hall, Wakefield.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

1. Infectious Cases—

The Barnsley County Borough Motor Ambulance removes all cases to Kendray and Lundwood Hospitals. The cost, by contract which is rather high, is borne by the local authority.

2. Non-infectious and Accident Cases—

Colliery Accidents are removed by the Colliery Ambulances, either to Hospital or to the patient's home.

The Cudworth and District Ambulance, at a cost of 2d. per mile, removes non-infectious cases and accidents occurring in the township to the different hospitals in

the outlying areas—there being no hospital in Cudworth. To obtain the services of the Ambulance apply (with certificate from the doctor) to Mr. Sidney McAdoo, The Crescent Garage, Barnsley Road, Cudworth.

(near the Village Club and Institute).

Telephone number, Cudworth 18.

The Ambulance service is quite adequate for the area.

During the year 1,022 cases were removed to or from the various hospitals (Barnsley, Leeds, Sheffield and Wakefield) and the distance covered by the Ambulance was 22,927 miles.

The upkeep for the year was £132 9s. 3d.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

- (a) There was no change and no development in the area.

Nurse E. M. Jenkins—76 Manor Road — Cudworth, attends the patients at their own homes. Her salary continues to be paid through voluntary contributions and 1d. per week membership — non-contributing members being allowed to have her services at a fee fixed by the local committee.

She is not under the control of either the County or Local Authority. At times I often thought it would be much better if she were.

- (b) Infectious Cases :—It is very rare indeed for any infectious case to stay at home now-a-days, although it has been suggested above once that certain cases (say Scarlet Fever), being the only child in the house—could be isolated in the home and as well cared for as in hospital—this I strongly disagree with for up-to-date modern treatment in hospital and up-to-date efficient nursing are the last words in efficiency, although not so economically—We must be progressive for what is economy compared to loss of life. I am convinced that parents to-day realize the advantages gained by their speedy removal to hospital, and undergoing up-to-date routine treatment. Objection to removal, being practically a thing of the past !

All cases are removed to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley.

The West Riding County Council will, if required, provide nurses for Measles and Whooping Cough in complicated and serious cases.

No such help was necessary during the year.

- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics, including Clinics solely for diagnosis or consultation :—

Of these there are two :—

- (i) A Child Welfare Clinic. This was begun 17 years ago—with myself the head of it. This continued to be well attended by the mothers who brought their babies most regularly. Advice on infant feeding and the care of the baby was given by the nurse in charge and myself. Unfortunately, Nurse Greenhall, who was so wrapped up in this work and loved by all she came in contact with, had a nervous breakdown after influenza in the January, and was still out of harness at the end of the year. Nurse Noddings and Nurse Kelly were sent by the County Hall—thus relieving the situation. Short talks on health subjects were given from time to time during the sessions. Occasionally a Health Visitor gave a visit—the mothers were grouped to listen to a short lecture by her.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 attendances (of children under one year old alone) were made at the Child Welfare Centre—and over 3,000 cartons of dried milk food were given away free during the year — the larger portion of these being to the children of the unemployed, and the remainder to the deserving cases where the weekly income would not allow the buying of the same.

- (ii) An Ante-Natal Clinic :—This was begun about 5½ years ago in the Wesley Hall—having ideal classrooms adjoining it for the purpose — the cost of which is borne by the West Riding County Council.

This Clinic was originally held once monthly—then twice monthly—now every week.

This suggests a move in the right direction. Expectant mothers, with their midwives engaged for the confinements, turn up, not so shy as formerly — but quite eager to take the advantages offered by it.

A lady doctor is in charge of this.

Both Clinics were very well attended — and I was satisfied that good work continued to be done.

(e) **Hospitals.—Public and Voluntary.**

No changes took place during the year in the hospital services—Public and Voluntary—within or without the area, used by the inhabitants of the area.

“Hospital Provision” for the area, is undoubtedly deficient

Here I allude to Barnsley Beckett Hospital—where funds are low—not only that—extension is necessary and only generous gifts can relieve the situation.

Hospitals to which patients are sent.

1. The General Infirmary, Leeds.
2. Women and Children's Hospital, Leeds.
3. The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.
4. Jessop's Hospital, Sheffield.
5. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
6. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
7. The Barnsley Borough Municipal Hospital.
8. Kendray Infectious Hospital, Barnsley.
9. Lundwood Small Pox Hospital, Barnsley.
10. The Tuberculosis Dispensary, Barnsley.
11. The Venereal Dispensary, Barnsley.

3. **Maternity and Child Welfare (Medical Officers of Health of Welfare Authorities.**

(i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.**

Three Certified Midwives (all by examination) live and practice in Cudworth. All practiced privately until “The whole time salaried midwives scheme came into force during the summer—Nurse Hughes and Nurse Iveson work under this scheme and Nurse Ward has her own private practice. The scheme appears to be working very efficiently.

There are three others residing outside the district, who attend a few cases.

Abnormal cases are dealt with at Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, and the Norton Hospital, Sheffield, and if to

the latter institution, the West Riding County Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Potts) on being written to or 'phoned to, arranges for their removal—this cost is borne by the W.R.C.C.

(ii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children—

There is none actually in the area but, when required, use is made of Jessop's Hospital (Norton Hospital), Sheffield, mostly—and occasionally Beckett Hospital, Barnsley and the Barnsley Borough Municipal Hospital.

(iii) Health Visitors—

Nurse Greenhall, up to her breakdown in health in January was the Health Visitor — since then Nurse Noddings and Nurse Kelly have been responsible for this work.

Children between the ages of one and five years are now cared for.

These attend the Child Welfare Clinic whenever necessary, so now from babyhood up to school leaving age, they are well looked after—being examined three times during their school career by School Medical Officers—also by Eye Specialists and Surgeon Dentists. The Child Welfare Clinic is always available up to leaving school—here advice only is given, except in very minor ailments, when a little treatment is given by the Clinic Nurse.

(iv) Child Life Protection Act—

The Health Visitor is responsible for the carrying out of the visiting of children under this Act.

(v) Orthopaedic Treatment—

As in the past years—these cases attend the General Infirmary, Leeds—The Royal Hospital, Sheffield and a few the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

4. Maternity and Nursing Homes—

There are none in the district.

There were no applications for registration.

There are no day nurseries.

SECTION C.

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) Water.

Source of supply—Midhope and Ingbirchworth from the Barnsley Borough and distributed by the C.U.D.C. Number of houses on public supply, 2,164.

There was no extension of supply during the year—the supply was satisfactory—both in quality and quantity (except periodic shortage in Charles Street, causing tenants to carry water to the W.Cs.).

Analysis — No plumbo-solvent action.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no sewer extensions during the year.

Wheetshaw Lane — Certain portions of Royston Lane and Storrs Mill District require sewerage.

Improvement of defective sewers—Nil.

90 houses are not connected to sewers.

The time has now arrived when some consideration should be given to the provision of a new sewer in Wheetshaw Lane, to enable all houses to drain thereto instead of into existing cesspools. In particular Wheetshaw Cottages are in need of water closet accommodation, the existing privy middens being foul, insanitary and rat infested. As there is no sewer—provision of additional or conversion of closet accommodation cannot be enforced.

Sewage Disposal Works :—

There was no extension during the year.

There is no inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works.

There was no complaints from the West Riding Rivers Board.

2. Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

No. of Privies with open middens	.....	Nil
No. of Privies with covered middens	.....	37
No. of Pail or Tub Closets	.....	2

No. of Water Closets	2,007
No. of Waste Water Closets	2
No. of Privies reconstructed during 1937 :	
(a) As W.C's.	Nil
(b) As other	Nil
Closets, other than Privies, reconstructed during 1937 as W.C's.	Nil
No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1937 :	
(a) As W.C's.	42
(b) As other	Nil
No. of Closets constructed in 1937 for new houses :	
(a) W.C's	18
(b) Other	Nil

Required additional closets are usually demanded in conjunction with Sec. 9 H. A. 1936, to secure one water closet per family.

No special action was taken by Council to secure conversion of privies and pails to W.C. system.

The District is fully converted to water closets except where no sewer is available.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

There was no necessity for any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements for Public Cleansing. Public scavenging is in operation throughout the whole district except cesspool emptying.

Refuse is disposed of :—

1. Destruction (diseased meat).	
2. Tipping	100%
3. Farmers	Nil

Tipping is in operation and on the semi-controlled system. Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse £1,385. i.e. £9 more than in 1936.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report will be given at the end of my report.

(iv) Shops Act 1934 (Sections 10 & 13 (3)).

15 visits were made during the year — 7 unsatisfactory conditions were found and these were all remedied.

(v) Smoke Abatement.

No action of any kind was taken during the year with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in the area.

There are no particulars of any co-operative action with industry in hand.

No complaint was received and no smoke observations were made during the year.

(vi) Swimming Baths and Pools.

(a) Public:—There is an open air swimming bath in the park.

The swimming water is examined "daily" during the season by the Parks Superintendent with a B. D. H. Comparator for acidity and by B. D. H. Chlorotex outfit for Chlorine content. This test was suggested as a temporary measure of safety by the Public Health Department of the W.R.C.C. and adopted during the summer.

(b) There is no privately owned swimming bath or pool open to public in the district.

(vii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	.....	21
No. disinfested (attempted)	.....	21
Other houses found to be infested	.....	13
No. disinfested (attempted)	.....	13

Vermicide spray method was employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.

No methods have as yet been employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses, although the Sanitary Inspector

in 1936 recommended to the Housing Committee that each prospective tenant should be visited to inspect for vermin

No particular measures are taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or reinfestation after cleansing.

The work of the disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.

Schools.

There are five Council Schools — the accommodation is sufficient—although there is a suggestion of a Nursery School being built.

The Roman Catholic School was opened in the Spring.

Influenza was very prevalent in January — consequently percentage attendance dropped—and all the schools were closed from January 18th to February 1st.

The sanitary condition and water supply are good.

My thanks are due to the Heads of the schools for very promptly notifying me when any suspicion of Infectious Disease arises, and followed up by every precaution.

Disinfectant is supplied to the Schools when required.

SECTION D.

Housing.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report at the end of this report.

Special Classes of Premises and Occupations subject to control by the Local Authority.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. Insp'ct'ns made	General Condit'ns	Proceed- ings Legal
Workshops :—					
Bakehouses	8	8	17	Good generally Verbal notices re lime- washing	Nil
Preparation Rooms for Fish Shops	14	14	37	Verbal notices in two cases see Sanitary Inspector's Report	Nil

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report at the end of this report, i.e.:—

- (a) Milk Supply.
- (b) Meat and other Foods.
- (c) Adulteration, etc.
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.
- (e) Nutrition :—

No particular steps were taken to increase the knowledge of the public on the subject and bring to their minds the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, by means of lectures, films, etc. This importance was always being impressed upon the mothers when attending my Child Welfare Clinic, and quite a good number of the poorer and unemployed received free many packets of dried milk foods for their children up to school leaving age and also themselves (particularly pre-natal and suckling mothers).

- (f) Shell-fish (Molluscan).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district.

SECTION F.

Prevention of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	22	22	...
Diphtheria	17	17	1
Enteric Fever (includ. Paratyphoid)	1	1	...
Puerpeal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
„ Pyrexia	2	2	1
Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)...	26	6	10
Erysipelas	3	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Measles (excluding German Measles)	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	3	...

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)—
Table shewing monthly Prevalence during 1937.

Notifiable Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	5	17
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	22
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	3	5	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	3	1	5	26
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (Houses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
(excluding German Measles)													
Total ...	7	9	8	3	3	3	2	4	6	8	12	12	77

In 1936 the total was 205, but this included 113 cases of Measles.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Scarlet Fever. (The Dick test not tried).

Year.	No. of Cases.	Number Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
1926	12	12	Nil
1927	29	29	Nil
1928	25	25	Nil
1929	92*	89	Nil
1930	32	31	Nil
1931	24	23	Nil
1932	15	14	Nil
1933	77*	77	Nil
1934	51*	51	Nil
1935	58*	58	Nil
1936	26	26	Nil
1937	22	22	Nil
	<hr/> 463 <hr/>	<hr/> 457 <hr/>	<hr/> Nil <hr/>

A great record ! A ' Nil ' death rate for the last 12 years—and all the cases except six were removed and treated in hospital. This record alone suggests the advisability of removal of all cases to hospital. There is no necessity whatsoever for the parents objecting to this procedure.

The disease occurred in every month of the year except April and May. The most cases occurred in the November.

Increased cost for treatment in the hospital is due to

- (1) Increased cost per day per patient.
- (2) Complications due to Otorrhoea-Impetigo - Rhinorrhoea and Rheumatism, etc., necessitate patients being kept longer in hospital than before and are not sent home until after bacteriological examinations are made and declared negative—a wise precaution ! and well spent money.

Diphtheria :—(The Schick Test not tried).

Seventeen cases were notified and removed to the hospital during the year.

i.e. 16 less than in 1936 and 93 less than in 1935.

One death occurred from this disease.

Nineteen children were immunised during the year—bringing the total up to 914. It is with regret that so small a percentage of parents will allow their children to be immunised. The child can be protected against this dreadful disease—the operation is quite harmless to the child—there is no pain—no wound and no scarr left.

No doctor can give immunisation without the parents' consent.

School children can be immunised by parents giving consent in writing to the headmaster or headmistress of the school—who, in turn, will instruct the Medical Officer of Health, or if preferred their family doctor, of that consent.

The County Authority bears the expense, so it costs the parents nothing.

Again, my advice to parents, is :—

“Have your children from six months old up to school leaving age immunised—and take advantage of practically a guaranteed protection against this disease.”

Enteric Fever.

One case occurred during the year (this making only the 4th case during the last 12 years.)

Unfortunately this case occurred on milk producing premises the patient (a farmer) was removed at once to hospital.

The milk produced was retailed outside Cudworth and pasteurised before sold, until all danger was passed.

Fortunately no further cases occurred in the area.

Small Pox.

Again Nil.

As a safeguard against this disease about 40% of the children were vaccinated.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

Nil.

Malaria.

Nil.

Influenza.

Early in January, once more this disease made its appearance and continued for about two months—It was rather acute and complicated by pneumonia in many cases. Seven deaths occurred. (2 males and 5 females).

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Nil.

Cancer or Malignant Disease.

There were 16 deaths (14 males and 2 females — eight more than in 1936. That is 6.12 of the total deaths (from all causes). This is a very big increase compared with the last few years.

No special investigation was conducted during the year as to the cause or prevalence of the disease in the district.

Prevention of Blindness.

No special action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (i. e. 3 more than in 1936) were reported during the year.

Three of these were treated in hospital—the other two at home.

All made good recovery—there being no impairment of vision.

Heart Disease.

Twenty-one deaths (9 males and 12 females) were due to this disease. (one more than in 1935 and 1936).

In 1930 there were 12

In 1931 there were 14

In 1932 there were 12

In 1933 there were 11

In 1934 there were 14

In 1935 there were 20

In 1936 there were 20

In 1937 there were 21

As, many times said, Heart Disease is a very vague term—comprising many entities, but the illnesses grouped under this heading are still responsible by far the largest number of deaths from a defined cause.

There were 5 deaths more from this disease as compared with cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year
1 year to 5 years	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 years to 15	2	...	...	...	...
15 " 25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 " 35	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
35 " 45	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
45 " 55	1	...	...
55 " 65	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 " and over
Totals	...	5	2	1	2	3	1	1

By the above table it will be noticed that there were 10 cases of Tuberculosis (7 Respiratory and 3 Non-Respiratory) notified during the year, and 6 Deaths—4 Respiratory (3 males and 1 female) and 2 Non-Respiratory (1 male and 1 female).

In 1934 there were 27 Cases of T.B. notified and 13 Deaths.
 In 1935 there were 9 Cases of T.B. notified and 5 Deaths.
 In 1936 there were 13 Cases of T.B. notified and 7 Deaths.
 In 1937 there were 10 Cases of T.B. notified and 6 Deaths.

By this you will observe that the number of cases notified is on the wane—but the percentage of deaths during the four years alluded to above shows no decrease.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from Tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area. Notification of Tuberculosis in the area is quite efficient, although on one or two occasions I found negligence in notifying—but after a 'phone chat with the doctor, put matters in order—so that no action was necessary for wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

SUMMARY.

The outstanding events for 1937 are :—

1. There were 4 cases less of Scarlet Fever than in 1936.
2. There were 16 cases less of Diphtheria than in 1936.
(and one death less).
3. There were 3 cases more of Pneumonia than in 1936.
(and one death less).
4. There were 3 cases less of Tuberculosis than in 1936.
5. There was only one case of Measles during the year.
6. Infantile Mortality :

The Death rate in 1935 was 93.92

The Death rate in 1936 was 78.2

The Death rate in 1937 was 57.89 *

* (Lowest record ever reached).

I reproduce for your information the little table of the Death Rate, Birth Rate and Infantile Mortality in England & Wales as a whole compared with that of Cudworth for the year.

	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.		Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.		Infantile Mortality for deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Cudworth	10.35	.....	20.09	.....	57.89*
England and Wales	12.4	.....	14.9	.....	58.0

The Death rate of Cudworth was 00.42 more than in 1936—but this is a record well worth maintaining.

The Birth rate shows an increase of 1.17.

This is my 37th and last Report to the Cudworth Urban District Council, and it gives me great pleasure and satisfaction, when looking back at the progress made, since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health, June 1901, in Sanitation, and the Housing of the People, etc.—and in conclusion I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Councillors (particularly the Sanitary Committee for the interest they have always taken in matters relating to the Health of the Township.

I also thank all the Officials, who, during my long term of office, have given me any assistance when required.

Your Sanitary Inspector's Report is very satisfactory and appears at the end of my report.

It is lengthy—up-to-date — and most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. ELLIOTT,

(late) Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTORS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1937

*To the Medical Officer of Health, the Chairman and
Members of the Cudworth Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I herewith present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1st January to 31st December, 1937, as follows :—

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

The following is a summary of the 1,913 inspections made during the year :

Dwellinghouses, P.H.A.	354
Dwellinghouses, H.A.	195
Re-inspections	275
Slaughterhouses	639
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.	46
Bakehouses	16
Other Food Premises	5
Visits re Inf. Disease	44
Fish Frying Premises	30
Drains inspected and Tested	108
Rats and Mice (D) Act, 1919	3
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Formal Milk Samples (F and D Ad. A. 1928)	22
Informal Milk Samples	1
Alleged Dirty Houses	34
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	29
Alleged Overcrowding	3
Disinfection after Inf. Dis.	44
Verminous premises dealt with	34
Keeping of Animals	1
Shops Act, 1934, Sec. 10	21
Library Books fumigated	9
Water Samples to Pathologist	3

DEFECTS REMEDIED and SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(The undermentioned repairs and improvements refer solely to dwellinghouses other than dwellinghouses owned by the Cudworth Urban District Council. In the latter cases occupiers have written instructions to lay complaints in writing to the Surveyor only).

GENERAL REPAIRS.

Existing floors repaired :

(a) Stone/Concrete	8	}	...	...	...	...	41
(b) Wood	33						
Replacement of flagged floors by concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Washing accommodation repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Windows repaired (Cords, glass, woodwork, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Internal doors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Outer doors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Fireplaces repaired, reconstructed or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Ceilings repaired or renewed by fibreboard	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Attempted improvement of water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cooking accommodation repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Complaints of flue gasses attended to	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chimney pots and bases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wall plaster repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Repairs to stair treads or risers	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Vent. and lighting to foodstores repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Repairs to domestic hot water systems	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

YARDS.

Ashpit doors renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coal store structures, repaired, including provision of paved areas to throw-in doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Renewal of dust bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Total area of concrete paving provided for five common yards	...	...	...	...	...	915 sq. yards.	
Additional drainage to yard surfaces provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Existing yard paving re-levelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bin stores repaired/cement rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Passages paved concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

PREVENTION OF DAMPNESS.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Rainwater pipes renewed/repared/disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Internal plasterwork waterproofed	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Pointing to external walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Chimney stacks pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rainwater pathpipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER.

Tiling or rendering around sinks	...	...	...	29
New sink waste pipes provided	...	...	...	55
Sink waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	56
Substitution of stone or salt glazed earthenware sinks by white glazed earthenware sinks	...	...	...	56
Water supplies repaired	...	...	...	6

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

New water closets constructed (with necessary fittings)	42
Renewal of insanitary W.C. pedestals	... .. 10
W. C. Cisterns repaired/renewed	... .. 11
Existing W. C. structures repaired (roof, walls, floors, caves)	... .. 33
W. C. Seats provided to pedestals	... .. 8
W. C. Doors repaired/renewed	... .. 4
Flush pipes repaired/renewed	... .. 10
W. C. Cistern ball taps repaired	... .. 3

DRAINAGE.

Choked drains opened	...	...	...	...	108
Inspection chambers repaired/renewed/provided	...	...	...	...	6
New or reconstructed drains	...	...	...	...	21
New drain fittings provided and installed	...	...	...	...	15
Ventilating shafts repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	7

NUISANCES, MISCELLANEOUS.

Dirty premises cleansed and/or limewashed	...	...	...	18
Verminous premises dealt with...	...	...	...	34
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	2
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. (removed or closed)	...	...	...	7

NOTICES SERVED (informal and statutory under P. H. A.).

Informal notices	...	...	...	...	186
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	38
Nuisances found in 1937	...	...	...	...	255
Nuisances in hand at end of 1936	...	...	...	...	46
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	...	301
Abated during 1937	...	...	...	...	277
Carried forward to 1938	...	...	...	...	24

Previous to November, 1936 it had been the custom of the Cudworth Urban District Council to open and cleanse choked drains free of cost to either owner or occupier.

On November 4th, 1936, the Sanitary Inspector submitted to the General Purposes Committee that there appeared to be gross misuse of drains and that such materials as tin cans, nails, screws, brushes, floor and dish cloths were continually being recovered from drains, these articles being responsible

for chokages. Representation was made that in future the occupiers of dwellinghouses whose drains were choked through neglect should be charged with the cost of cleansing the choked drains. This suggestion was not adopted, the Council determining that owners should be responsible for their own property drains and should be charged at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour for the workman's time where default was made and the Council had to carry out the work of opening. Statutory notices had therefore to be served on owners under Section 41 Public Health Act 1875. During the year, 1937, forty three statutory notices were served under this section, seven of which were not complied with and cleansing was effected in default of the owner so doing.

With the coming into operation of Sec. 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (on the 1st October, 1937), this system of dealings with choked drains had to be altered and the old method of cleansing free of cost was reverted to. By Section 39 of the P. H. A. 1936, any person upon whom a notice is served may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within 21 days of the date of the notice against the requirements thereof. It will be readily seen therefore that a drain may be choked for 22 days before the local authority can execute the cleansing in default of the owner so doing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The statistical table asked for in the form required by the Ministry of Health is given by the Medical Officer of Health, but certain action is taken with regard to cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria by the Health Department.

The Medical Officer of Health receives the notification from Medical practitioners of cases of infectious disease. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases are reported to the Sanitary Inspector by the Medical Officer. Immediately notification is received a telephone call is put through to the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley giving the required particulars to the nursing staff, who arrange for the case to be removed as quickly as possible. In one case reported to the hospital a period of 15 minutes elapsed from putting the call through to the arrival of the ambulance, showing that little time is wasted once the case is reported to the hospital authority.

In each case of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, the home of the patient is visited and investigation is carried out requiring amongst other things the name of every person living in the house, the name of the owner, source of milk supply, whether any form of home work is being carried on (such as dress-

making, laundering, etc.), whether any persons have left the house since the disease occurred (and if so, where), the school or workshop attended by the patient. At the visit a bottle of disinfectant and a bar of soap is supplied so that personal clothing of the patient can be washed or steeped in disinfectant solution. The rooms occupied by patients are at the same time fumigated by formalin gas, each room being sealed up for six hours.

During 1937, the number of cases reported to the Sanitary Inspector were :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	22 cases
Diphtheria	...	...	...	17 cases
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1 case

Unfortunately, the case of Typhoid Fever occurred on milk producing premises, the patient being removed to hospital with all possible speed. The milk produced was retailed outside the Cudworth area and it was deemed necessary to pasteurise the milk produced before it was retailed, until all danger was passed. Fortunately no further cases occurred in the area. "Fortunate" is indeed the word in view of the fact that a very serious outbreak had occurred during 1937 in the South of England.

With a view to taking precautions against occurrence of infectious disease there is a sale of disinfectant between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. each Saturday morning at the Council depot. The tins are retailed at 1d. each where an empty tin is returned.

Cash sales for the year 1937 amounted to £10 12s. 3d.

There is a free weekly issue of soap and disinfectant to patients suffering from tuberculosis, the number on the register being approximately 70 persons.

By reason of the fact that disinfectant containing phenols is retailed by the Council, the Council must be registered by the local authority (W.R.C.C.) and an annual licence fee of 5s. is paid under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

FOOD PRODUCTION, PREPARATION AND STORAGE. MILK.

It is unfortunate that Cudworth cannot boast of the production of Tuberculin Tested, Accredited or Pasteurised Milks.

Some local authorities have been granted power during 1937 to insist that all milk other than Tuberculin Tested or Accredited shall be Pasteurised before being retailed or sold in their areas. It is argued by producers in the Cudworth area that the initial outlay to produce T.T. milk is beyond their

pockets and that they cannot afford to adopt the standards demanded by the local authority.

Pasteurised milk is retailed in the Cudworth area, but treatment of the raw milk is carried out in another area, the retailers being supplied with a Supplementary Licence from the Cudworth Urban District Council.

The method of delivering the treated milk to the consumer is in the 20 oz. glass bottle covered inside the rim of the bottle with a waterproof cardboard cover, having a central perforated and removable disc. This method of sealing the bottle does not seem to be an ideal method. Full milk bottles are frequently left on the door steps of consumers, and on occasions with a supply of wrapped butter. This is to be deprecated as foodstuffs left in such positions invite the attention of dogs and cats with possible soiling and contaminating of the outer surface of the container or paper. It would be well if consumers who cannot receive delivery of butter or milk direct from the milkman should provide themselves with some sort of cage to be hung high up on the wall near the outer door.

The waxed paper container is a far more hygienic method of storing small quantities of milk for delivery to consumers. The container is sterilised in the process of waterproofing, a fact which can hardly be claimed in the pasteurised milk bottle, even in the process of commercial cleansing.

MILK PRODUCERS AND PREMISES IN CUDWORTH.

No. of cowkeepers in the area	11
Total number of cowsheds	11
No. of milk cows (approx)	57
No. of cowsheds inspected	11
No. of cowshed inspections	46
Wholesale traders registered	10
Retail traders registered	25

During the year 5 new additional dairies were provided at each of 5 farms in the Cudworth area.

MILK SAMPLES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Three samples obtained and submitted on the 7th January, 1937, were broken in transit to the public analyst.

Samples were obtained from the following producers and retailers during the year :—

Mr. Arthur Peckett, Holme Farm, Barnsley Road, Cudworth.
 Mr. George Rodbourne, Pear Tree Farm, Cudworth.
 Barnsley British Co-op. Society Ltd.
 Mr. Wilfred Brain, Northfield Laithe Farm, Cudworth.

Mr. Edward Burns, 263 Barnsley Road, Cudworth.
Mr. Thos. Day, Pinfold, Darfield Road, Cudworth.
Mr. Arthur Hargreaves, Hawthorne Farm, Shafton.
Mr. Walter Beavers, Manse Farm, Cudworth.
Mr. Rowland Rodbourne, Manor Farm, Cudworth.
Mr. Rowland Hill, Hazeldene Farm, Shafton.
Mr. James Mason, Brickyard Farm, Cudworth.
Mr. W. E. Woodcock, Storrs Mill Farm, Cudworth.
Mrs. S. A. Silverwood, Lunn Road Farm, Cudworth.
Mrs. E. J. Hill, Rose Tree Farm, Cudworth.
Mr. Alf. John King, Holly Farm, Shafton.

One "appeal to cow" sample was taken, but the sample proved to be practically the same as the first sample, and no action was taken in the matter, the fault lying with the animals from which the milk was produced.

One producer outside the Cudworth area was warned by the Clerk of the West Riding County Council, where a sample did not reach the legal standards, namely, Fat 3%, Non-Fatty Solids 8.5%. As a result of unsatisfactory conditions found on milk producing premises, one producer was warned of the Sanitary Inspector's intention of reporting the conditions found to the appropriate Committee. On the evening of the meeting of the Committee, the producer requested that he should appear before them, and declared his intention of refuting every charge made against him. He was duly admitted to the Committee room when instructions were given to him that he must comply with all articles laid down under the Milk and Dairies Order and the Milk and Dairies Acts, the complaint of the Sanitary Inspector being upheld.

BAKEHOUSES (Factory and Workshops Act, 1901).

There are on the register 8 bakehouses. These are inspected regularly and during the year 16 inspections were made. Verbal notice was given on a few occasions as to limewashing or cleansing being overdue.

FISH FRYING PREMISES.

In Cudworth there are 30 of this type of food preparation premises. On two occasions definite nuisances have been found. The first was a large accumulation of empty, offensive fish boxes, for the removal of which a 24 hour notice under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was given, and was complied with. The other referred to the floor and drainage of an outside preparation room, where foul washing water stood continually on the floor. A notice was sent to the owner requiring attention to this matter, and the nuisance has since been abated, the floor, drainage and roof being repaired.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There is no public abattoir in the Cudworth area.

Total number of slaughterhouses 7, made up of 1 registered and 6 licensed.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no application for a renewal of one licensed slaughterhouse for the year 1938, the occupier thereof having left the district during 1937. This slaughterhouse was used for the killing of the lower grade of animal intended for human food, and constant surrender of material must have meant untold hours of labour wasted in handling the animals. During the year the same butcher was visited on Easter Tuesday morning at 1.45 a.m. (30th March), and was found to be dressing an animal after slaughter. It would appear that it was an emergency slaughter, the animal having developed lameness and was "killed to save it's life." Such a slaughter is allowable under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, providing the local authority are notified as early as practicable after slaughter.

The same butcher in November was prosecuted at the Barnsley West Riding Court for breaches of three regulations under the same legislation, but the cases were dismissed on a technical point.

The standard of animal slaughtered for human food is now exceptionally high in the Cudworth area. Carcasses however are brought into the township from outside sources and from enquiries made from persons offering the meat for sale, the places of slaughter and the carcasses are subject to the standard of inspection detailed in Memorandum 62/Foods and Memorandum 62a/Foods, which where it is in operation, results in food being presented to the public free from disease or other abnormalities.

During the year every mechanical slaughtering instrument was inspected by Mr. Tillet, the representative of the R.S.P.C.A. of Barnsley.

SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are in the area 13 holders of licences to slaughter animals. There were originally 14, but late in 1937 one holder removed from the district.

During the year 62 animals were slaughtered on unlicensed premises, and in contravention of the terms of Section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 in that the animals were not stunned before being bled.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	362	129	14	No record	367
Number inspected ...	362	129	14	When available at Beef Inspections	367
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T. BAC.					
Whole Carcases condemned	362	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	18	Included in "Cattle"	Nil	Nil	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T. Bac. ...	3.56 %	Included in "Cattle"	Nil	Nil	1.36%
TUBERCULAR BACILLUS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	362	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	35	65	Nil	Nil	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tubercular Bacillus	9.66%	50.40%	Nil	Nil	4.63

(Including 62 animals slaughtered on unlicensed premises and which were not stunned by a mechanically operated instrument before being bled).

The following items were surrendered after inspection of the animals slaughtered :—

ON ACCOUNT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Beef.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Single Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other portions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Pork.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total amount surrendered Tuberculosis 3,721 lbs.							

OTHER DISEASES.

Beef.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Half carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Kidneys	5
Hearts	1
Forequarters	3
Hindquarters	1

Mutton.

Whole carcasses	1
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Pork.

Plucks	6
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Total amount surrendered, Other Diseases, 1,437 lbs.

The total weight surrendered of unfit, diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat being 5,158 lbs. or 2 tons, 6 cwts., 6 lbs., all of which was destroyed by burning either at the Council's depot or at the Barnsley County Borough Destructor, through the courtesy of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, J. W. Mellor, Esq., F.S.I.A., M.I.P.C:

SEX OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

129 Cows, 201 Heifers, 161 Bullocks, 367 Pigs, no record being kept of the number of sheep slaughtered. 14 Calves were also killed. During 1937, the number of visits paid to inspect carcasses after slaughter was 639, including two Sunday slaughters and one midnight visit, the latter being a result of information received from the police.

It will be seen that out of the total number of inspections made for all purposes during 1937, 33% of the visits were to places of slaughter.

In conclusion it is satisfactory to note that there is now close co-operation between butchers in the area and the Sanitary Inspector.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

At the beginning of the year 1936 there were in Cudworth 13 vans or huts which were habitually used for human habitation and which were situated in surroundings that called for early action. Their sanitary and other arrangements were crude and children were being brought up in surroundings which could not by any stretch of imagination be called congenial and conducive to good health. Sanitary arrangements consisted of cardboard structures with wooden banana tubs as receptacles. Old stew pans and other like vessels were also being used as receptacles for human excreta and in some cases water had to be carried 600ft. from the supply to the vans. In addition also there were cases of gross overcrowding.

At the beginning of the year 1937 an official representation was made to the Council as to the condition of certain of these vans, huts, etc., when notices of time and place when the vans would be considered were decided to be served on all persons having an interest, under Secs. 11 and 23 of the Housing Act 1936.

The local press made much out of this representation, describing the report as "preposterous" and in general accusing the Health Department of "assuming an importance out of all proportion to it's work."

When the Vans were considered by the Council several owners appeared and declared their willingness to execute works necessary to put the vans into a state fit, in all respects, for human habitation.

Two owners failed to appear and they were given the opportunity of giving an undertaking that the vans would not be used for human habitation. This opportunity they ignored, and subsequently Demolition Orders were made in respect of the three vans, which were situate in Low Cudworth.

Six vans were situate in Sidcop Road, Cudworth, and undertakings were given by the owners of four vans to execute works of repair and improvements. The remaining two vans were removed from the district.

Of the four vans to which an undertaking to repair applied, two had to be demolished on breach of the undertaking without service of a Demolition Order, the remaining two vans being subject to the execution of certain works, but the fact remains that they are still living vans or huts.

There remains then, only two vans or huts at the moment which are being used for human habitation, and in view of the fact that the Council accepted the undertakings for the owners to execute works, it is doubtful whether any action could be now taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, respecting offences in relation to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year every effort has been made to keep these pests under subjection. During National Rat Week coloured posters were displayed throughout the town. Red squill rat poison has been on sale at the Health Department throughout the year and on occasions where persons have been found to be in poor circumstances, the product has been supplied free.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

As a result of a communication received in July, 1937, from the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Elliott suggested that samples of the swimming water from the open-air bathing pool should be examined bacteriologically. Accordingly a sample of the water was submitted to the County pathologist for his opinion, when the sample was found to be unsatisfactory. Certain action was recommended by the County Council's Medical Officer, which Dr. Elliott placed before the Council. During the remainder of the season of 1937, the swimming water was examined daily for it's acidity, alkalinity and chlorine content by means of special apparati purchased by the Council.

A daily record was kept of the estimations, the present method of treating the water being the addition of a chlorine solution by hand.

SHOPS ACTS.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1936 are in the main administered by the Weights and Measures Department of the West Riding County Council. Sec. 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, is administered by the Cudworth Urban District Council. This deals with lighting, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and satisfactory provisions for the taking of meals, and being chiefly in the health interests of shop assistants.

During 1937, twenty-one inspections were made (including re-inspections) and in eight cases unsatisfactory conditions were found, chiefly in connection with providing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in the shops concerned.

Representations were made to the Council for a statutory notice to be served in connection with a greengrocer's shop in which female assistants were employed, the temperature at the time of inspection being 42 deg. fahr. (or 10 deg. above freezing point). The Council however were of the opinion that the nature of the business carried on was such that the provision of heating arrangements would be detrimental to the goods offered for sale.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, 34 dwellinghouses were found to be infested with the bed bug, consisting of 25 Council houses and 9 houses under private ownership.

The method adopted in dealing with the infested Council house is to treat all rooms with a vermicide spray, and is usually a surface spray. Whilst surface spraying is a means of alleviating the problem, it is felt that the method could be improved upon. Where a privately owned house is being dealt with it is usual to insist that the owner shall provide an additional workman (usually a joiner or carpenter) to remove all nailed woodwork from the rooms being dealt with, so that adequate treatment may be given to the parts of the structure exposed and by treating the removed woodwork also a more satisfactory result is obtained. It is usual also to pay a second visit to re-spray the whole of the rooms and woodwork previously dealt with.

Operations in Council houses are somewhat restricted, even where they are empty, as, owing to the extra cost entailed in removing and re-fixing the woodwork, either the time taken in carrying out the work of disinfection or the immediate necessity for re-letting a vacant house appear to be the reasons why adequate time and attention cannot be given.

Four occupiers of Council houses during 1937 were given notice to quit, by reason of evidence of neglect in not taking satisfactory steps for eradication of vermin and maintaining the dwellinghouses they occupied in a clean and wholesome condition.

HOUSING.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Whilst the majority of the working class houses in the Cudworth area are of the through type, there remain a few of the type which do not come up to the present day standards required for the working classes. A survey made during the year revealed the fact that there were four back-to-back type houses (of which two belonged to the Council), and nineteen single type (i.e. houses not having through ventilation by way of a door).

Of the two back-to-back houses, owned by the Council one is in a very unsatisfactory state of repair, the other having restriction of light by an obstructive building.

During the year representations were made to the Council requesting that a sub-committee be formed under Sec. 5 of the Housing Act, 1936, to inspect certain dwellinghouses, but the opinion was expressed that the matter should be left in the hands of the responsible officials.

There does not appear to be any acute shortage of houses, and during the year approximately 18 new dwellinghouses were built by private enterprise.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS

Sections 11 and 23 Housing Act, 1936.

Ref. No.	Situation	Date of Official Representation	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
6	282, Barnsley Road ..	Nil	Nil	Closed voluntary by owner (now used as storerooms).
7	60, White Cross Road	3/2/37	28/5/37	House still occupied, 1/4/38.
8	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	Nil	Closed and removed voluntarily.
9	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	1/1/38	Undertaking to execute works not carried out.
10	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	Nil	Caravan removed after undertaking to execute works had not been carried out.
11	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	Nil	Undertaking accepted to execute works. Undertaking complied with.
12	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	Nil	Undertaking accepted to execute works. Undertaking not complied with. Van removed.
13	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	Nil	Undertaking accepted to execute works. Van converted to wooden bungalow.
14	Caravan, Sidcop ..	3/2/37	Nil	Caravan removed on service of Form 4.
15	Caravan, Carr's Lane	3/2/37	4/5/37	Van rendered unfit for habitation.
16	Caravan, Carr's Lane	3/2/37	4/5/37	Van now used as tennis pavilion.
17	Caravan, Carr's Lane	3/2/37	4/5/37	Order for vacant possession pending.
18	1, Bow Street ..	3/3/37	Nil	Undertaking to execute works accepted by the Council.
19	3, Bow Street ..	3/3/37	Nil	do.
20	4, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
21	6, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
22	8, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
23	10, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
24	12, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
25	14, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
26	16, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
27	18, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
28	20, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
29	22, Methley Street ..	7/5/37	Nil	do.
30	9, Bow Street ..	4/6/37	Nil	do.
31	11, Bow Street ..	4/6/37	Nil	do.
32	181, Pontefract Road ..	5/8/37	Nil	do.

TABLE D.
HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.	
1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	495
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	770
2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	122
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	169
3. Number of dwelling houses needing further action	55
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	28

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	361
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	62
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	42
(a) By Owners	41
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	37
(a) By Owners	31
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	6

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation	26
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	9
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished or removed	8

Number of dwellinghouses erected during 1937 :—

(a) By the local authority	Nil
(b) By private enterprise	18

HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	9
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	85
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	49
(d) (1) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Not known

Note on Overcrowding :

The Ministry of Health, on request, was supplied with full particulars as to current overcrowding on November 18th, 1937.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE BENNETT,

A.R.SanI., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector.

